Another Disguised Female Soldier. The delieste appearance of a young soldier who stopped at a Baltimore hotel on Saturday last, en route to Pennsylvania, led to an investigation, which disclosed that the pretended soldier was in reality a handsome young lady. 19 years old, with dark eyes and auburn hair. the says that her husband, in April last, enlisted in a three months Pennsylvania regiment, now attached to Gen. Banks' column, without the knowledge or consent of his wife: finding his whereabouts, she also enlisted at Harris-

his whereabouts, she also enlisted at Harrisburg and was passed by the examining surgeon in that place. She was attached to the same tent in which her husband was, and as the was engaged in the capacity of messenger to that officer; she was in the battle of Manassas, and is considerably deafened in consequence of a cannon ball passing near her head; after three months' service, she was mustered out and resumblished for three years.

ennlisted for three years.

Her first enlistment was on the 3d of May. Her first enlistment was on the 3d of May, and consequently she has been in service five months, three weeks of which were spent in Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg. Her sex was known to the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, and her husband. She says that her husband has treated her rather badly recently, and it was for this reason that she determined to return home, which was her destination when she was stopped here. To see her, one would scarcely believe that such a delicate creature could have withstood the fatigues of a camp life. She says that until Saturday of a camp life. She says that until Saturday night she had not slept upon a bed for five

Battle Near Hatteras Inlet.

THE MONTICELLO AND SUSQUEHANNA ENGAGED.

GREAT LOSS OF THE RESELS.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 8, via Bo'timore, Oct. 9.-The frigate Susquebanna bas arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and brings most interesting intelligence.

The day after the capture of the propeller Fanny by the rebels, the Ceres and Putnam, baving one of the launches of the Susquehanna in tow, went up to Chicimicomico and landed seven days provisions, returning the same evening without having seen anything of the

On Friday, however, word reached Hatteras Inlet by the Stars and Stripes, that twenty-five hundred retails, consisting of a Georgia, South Carolina and Varinia regiment had come over from the main land in gix small steamers and schooners with flat-boats and a tacked the Twentieth Indiana regiment, who were obliged to retreat.

SICK SOLDIERS TAKEN PRISONERS.

The Susquehama steamed up outside, while Ccl. Hawkins marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras light by nightfall, a distance of thirteen miles. During the night Col. Hawkins was joined by the Twentieth Intiana regiment, who had passed in the darkness a large body of the rebels, who had landed for the purpose of cutting them off. Colonal Brown. purpose of cutting them off. Colonal Brown reported a less of fifty of his men as prisoners, comprising his sick and wounded, and twenty pickets who could not be called in. He succeeded in saving his tents, previsions, &c.

TERRIBLE CANNONADE. On Saturday morning the Monticello steamed

On Saturday morning the Monticello steamed and the cape and a few miles up met the robels marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops. The rebel steamers were also landing troops to co-operate with them, They were in easy range, and the Monticello opened upon them with shells of five seconds fuses, two hundred and eighteen of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty minutes, doing creat execution. minutes, doing great execution. ITS EFFECTS.

The Confederates at first tried to shelter themselves behind a sand hill, and then in a narrow copse, but soon broke in every direc-tion and took refuge upon their vessels. A shell passed through the wheelhouse of the Fanny, which was already employed against us. It is reported that their loss must have reached between two and three hundred killed and wounded. During the engagement a member of the Indiana regiment, who had been taken prisoner, managed to break the rope with which he was tiel and escaped. He took to the surfand was picked up by a boat from the Monticello. He reports that the first shell from her killed Col. Bartow, of the Georgia regiment, and that the havoc was frightful He also reports that when he escaped he killed a Confederate captain with his revolver.

Upon the withdrawal of the Confederates, the Monticello and Susquehanna and the land forces returned to Hatteras Inlet.

Lieutenant Burkhead, from whom I obtained the above account, thinks that no advance can It is reported that their loss must have reached

the above account, thinks that no advance can be made from the Inlet without the support of a fleet of light draught versels. He also thinks that our forces at the Inlet should be

ARRIVAL OF GEN. MANSFIELD.

The S. R. Spaulding arrived at the Inlet on the 7th inst., with General Mansfield, and landthe 7th inst., with General Mansfield, and landed her men and stores.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieut.
Braine for this brilliant achievement, which has caused great exultation at Old Point. A NARBOW ESCAPE.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Colonel Brown narrowly escaped with the Twentieth Indiana Regiment. He was shelled from the Confederate vessels, and trops were laded above and below him, yet he managed to escape with comparatively small loss. The particulars of his masterly movement have not yet arrived.

Official Report of the Engagement. Washington, Oct. 9 .- The following official dispatches were received tonight at the Navy

Department : U. S. S. Susquehanna, Off Hatteras Inlet,

OFF HATTERAS INLET.
Oct. 6, 1861.)

Size—Late in the afternoon of the 4th inst., I received information that the enemy had landed in large force at Chicacemico and Kine Kleet, and that the Indiana regiment, posted there, was in full retreat before them. Also that our three tugs in the Inlet were aground or disabled. The Fanny had been captured the day before. I at once gct under way with this ship and the Monticello, and accorded for the night close to the shore in Hatteras Cove. At daylight I found our troops in and about the lighthouse, and in distress for want of provisions, which they had been without for 24 hours. I supplied them with food, and, at the request of the commanding officer, "mained for their protection during the day, string that the enemy were in large force Kine Kleet, I set the Monticello to drive m off, which important service was performant. Oct. 6, 1861.

m off, which important service was performby Lieu's commanding Braine with great
effect and good conduct. His report is enclosed.

I m, very respectfully, a
your obedient servant.

(Signed) J. L. LARDNER Capt.

your obedient servant.

(Signed) J. L. LARDNER Capi.

To Flog Officer L. M. Goldsborough, &c., &c.:

U. S. Ship Monticelto off Cape Hatteras.

October 5th, 1861.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you, that, in obedience to your order of this morning, I stood through the inner channel of Hatteras Shoals at 12.30 P. M., and stood clove along shore to the northward, keeping a bright look-out from aloft. At 1.30 P. M., we discovered several sailing vessels over the Woodland Kine Keet, and at the same time a regiment marching to the northward, carrying a rebel flag in their midst, with many stragglers in the rear; also two tugs inside, flying the same flag. As they came out of the woods off Kine Kleet, we ran close in shore and orened a deliberate fire upon them at the discovered as deliberate fire upon them at the discovered and the same than the discovered and the discovered and deliberate fire upon them at the discovered and the discovered their midst, with many stragglers in the rear; also two tugs inside, flying the same flag. As they came out of the woods off Kino Kleet, we ran close in shore and opened a deliberate fire upon them at the dis-tance of three-quarters of a mile. At our first shell, which fell apparently in their midst, they rolled up their flag and scattered, moving rapidly ap the beach to the northward. We followed

THE



SUN

MUMBER 1347

sels, evidently in great confusion, and suffering greatly from our fire. Their steamers now opened fire upon us, firing he sever but three shots, which fell short. Two bots filled with men were struck by our shells and destroyed. Three steamers came do in the Sound and took position opposite the woods. We were shelling also two sloops. We continued firing deliberately upon them from one and a half P. M., until three and a half P. M., when two men were discovered on the seabeach, making signals to us. Supposing them to be two of the Indiana regiment, we sent an armed boat and crew to bring them off, covering them at the same time with our fire. Upon the boat reaching the beach, they took to the water. One of them was successful in reaching the boat, private Warren C. Haven, Company II, 20th regiment of Indiana troops. The other man, private Charles White, Company II, 20th regiment, Indiana troops, was unfortunately drowned in the surf. sels, evidently in great confusion, and suffering Union; and we will permit no other nation to greatly from our fire. Their steamers now war against the Union with impunity."

owned in the surf.
Private Haven informs me that he was taken Private Haven informs me that he was taken prisoner on the morning of the 4th; that he witnessed our fire, which was very destructive. He states that two of our shells fell into two sloops loaded with men, blowing the vessels to pieces and sinking them. Also, that several of the officers were killed and their horses sen running about the track. He had just escaped from his captors after shooting the captain of one of the rebel companies. He is atea that the enemy were in the greatest confusion, tashing enamy were in the greatest confusion, rushing wildly into the water, striving to get off to

poir vessels.

Private Haven now directed me to the front,

Private Haven now directed me to the front, where the rebels were congregated, waiting an opportunity to get off. I opened fire again with success, scattering them. We were now very close in, with three fathems of water, and the fire of the second shell told with effect.

Six steamers were now off the point, one of which I recognized as the Fanny. At 5.25 we coased firing, leaving the enemy scattered along the beach for upwards of four miles.

I fired repeatedly at the enemy's steamers with our rided carbon, a Parroit thirty pounder, and struck the frame, I think once. I found the range of this piece much short of what I the range of this piece much short of what I had rattipated, many of the shot turning enters, and and not exceeding much the range of the smooth bore thirty-two pounder.

I am, respectfully,
Your obelient servant,

Tour obe nent servant,
Lieut, D. L. BRAINE,
Commanding U. S. S. Mouticello,
To Capt, J. L. LARBNER,
Commanding U. S. S. Susquehanna,
Off Cape Hatteras, N. C.

The Number of Fighting Men in the Loyal States.

The following table shows the number of nales in the loyal States fit to bear arms, be-ween the ages of eighteen and for y-five years, ogether with the population of each State, and the number of men each should send to the army to make up the half million ordered into service by act of Congress:

			Fighting	
	States.	P.p.	men.	Quista.
	M . ne		125,000	16,350
	New Hampehire	325,072	65,000	8,450
	Vermont	315,116	63,000	8,160
	Massichusetts	1,931,035	246,190	33,000
	Connecticut	460, 101	22,000	12,200
	Rhode Island	174,620	35,000	4.000
	New York	3 887,542	778,000	101,149
	Pennsylvania	2,956,870	581,000	74.5 0
	New Jersey	672 031	134,000	17,420
	Delaware	112,918	25,000	2,860
1	Oblo	2,339,500	465.000	61,000
1	fiaisim	1 330,480	\$70,000	35,100
١	Charle	1,711,75%	243,000	44,400
1	Miebigau	749,112	150,000	19,500
1	Wisconsip	775 783	155,000	20,150
1	10W#	674.748	135,000	17,550
1	Minnesota	162,022	32,000	4,160
١	Kamatan	197,110	54,000	2,730
1	Caldon la	485, 457	79,000	10,000
1	O er hannen	5 5 463	10,000	1.500
١	Netrana Tomer.	\$8.703	6. 00	1,000
1	Cal red Tar	34.812	6.000	2,400
1	x = M x = 0	98 541	19,005	2,400
ı	Definer Colorabia	75,076	15,000	2,000
	T +td	19,329,680	3.800,000	500,000

The troops which may be raised in Virginia Meryland, Kentucky and Missouri, are not esti-mated, but considered as Home Guards or po-lice for their respective States.

The Prince of Wales' Destined Bride.

The Princess Anna, of Denmark, one of the halics spoken of as the destined bride for the balics spoken of as the destined bride for the Prince of Wales, is just 15; very fair, with a most brilliant complexion, and lovely fair hair, clustering in thick curls about her neck and shoulders. Her Royal Highness has been nest carefully brought up, and is possessed of a nest splendid musical talent, cullivated to its itmost extent by the first musters in Europe. Alterether she is considered one of the most acpitcher she is considered one of the most ac-phished Princesses in Europe; and her por-, in white muslic, with blue ribbons, and a ic resolud in her golden hair, long formed of the greatest attractions of Giroux's exhi-me at the Boulevards. The Princess of Darmstalt is not so well known, but lesse Darmstalt is not so well known, but is escribed as being fair and comely, with chest-int hair, and is not only the beauty of the fami-y, but is remarkable for great sweetness and imiability of disposition, and is also slightly 'b'ue." The Grand Ducal Palace at which the Princess Alice is to reside, bears the reputation for a little paradise on earth, because of its indisturbed harmony.

Business Prospects.

The certainty of an enormous foreign demand treadstuffs, gives new life to every departor breadstuffs, gives new life to every departall ship property and railways. It will be but store time before it will become a question of ansportation, rather than of supplies of grain. As we have no cotton to move, enormous reights will not probably be paid, but they nanot fail to be high, and all the railroads which are in the grain regions, will, from new to the closing of navigation, have all they can o. The last advices quote grain and flour slack n Liverpool, but that is ef no consequence in iew of the probable wants of Europe. As the season advances, all this will be changed, and there will be a demand sufficient to place the faracers at the North in possession of gold for all the crop which can be got to market by any conveyance, for the next six months.

There need be no jealousy between the canal and the railroad interests this year, much less

between one railroad and another, when all have enough business and to spare.—Express.

There is a theory which may perhaps account for the low price of cotton in England as compared with New York. If they were sure no supply could be got from America this winter, cotton, the London Times admits, would run up to fabulous prices, and not a pound of it would be allowed to leave the country. It has been suggested that the cotton supply question has naturally formed the subject of communications between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, and that the latter has given the former assurances that, before next December, two, if not three, of the southern cotton ports would be open to the commerce of the world. This assurance, if given would, of course, be communicated to the lattish cabinet, and by them, in some informal way, to the manufacturers, to prevent an excessive rise in the price of an article of so much way, to the manufacturers, to prevent an exces-ive rise in the price of an article of so much importance to the English people. For some months past we have been in receipt of occasional important items of Washington news by way of England, and it should not surprise us if the leading British cotton dealers were better in-formed as to the designs of our government on the southern coast than our own merchants and was miscrurers—World

The following address from the Delaware Nation of Indians has been sent to George Mc-Intosh, head chief of the Creek Nation, with a equest that it be communicated to some thirty

ther tribes in the South and Southwest : Delaware Nation, State of Kansas, Sept. 24, 1861.—"Anderson Sarkoxie, head chief of the Delawares, in the State of Kansas, and Na-counce-quin, second chief, and John Conner, third chief, send to their grand-children, of other nations, their friendship, and ask of them not to quarrel and shed blood about the condition of the country. Let rone of the tribes war against the Union and the Great Father who is at the head of the Government, but let all of them stand by the Union. If there should be any division in any nation, and any part of a tribe to attempt to assail and war against the others because they are for the preservation of the Union, then we, the Chiefs of the Delawares, promise and obligate ourselves to lead the whole power of the nation to aid and protect such tribes as may be invaded. We say to our Creek friends, and to all other nations, that we will stand and die by the Great Father, who is now the say that the say we have all the lawful power to preserve the Delaware Nation, State of Kansas, Sept. 24,

Items from Down South.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 8. Richmond papers of the 1st and Charleston of the 3J, are re-

On the evening of the 26th of September, General Lee joined General Floyd with four regiments and four pieces of artiflery at Readew

General Floyd's forces are represented to be General Floyd's forces are represented to be greatly cemoralized since the catale of Carnitax Ferry, and Henry A. Wise's Generalship is severely crincised by the Richmond Saquirer, which says that the relations between Floyd and Wise are painful enough to explain all our reverses in Western Virginia.

General Wise, accompanied by General Hentingien, had arrived in Richmond. The former will people's be court martialed.

General Lie is to take command of the forces heretone under the command of General Wise and Floyd.

A statement in the Galves on News makes

A statement in the Galves on News makes the number of Texan troops now in the field 20,000, of which 3,000 are in Virginia, 4,000 in Western Missouri and Arkansas, and 4,000 in Arizona and New Mexico.

Robert Sc tt announces himself a candidate for the Confederate Cong cos for Farquhar District, Virginia.

Communication over the East Tennissee Railroyd has been interpreted for some dataset.

Resilroad has been interrepted for some days, in consequence of the washing away of the track by dooses.

There is great rejoicing throughout the South
over the capture of Laxington and the difficulties of General Fremont.
General T. H. Bus and died at Summerville,
S. C. on the Siduly.

S. C., on the 23d alt.

A South Carolina regiment had left for Suffelk, Virginia. olk, Virginia.

A Rict mond disputch to the Charleston Cour-

ser says that Jell. Davis had been received at Fairfax Court House, Va., with great enthusis Gen. Van Dorn, of Texas, has been assigned

Gen. van Dorn, of Penas, has been assigned to duty in the army of the Potomac.

Manefield Lowell, late of the city of New York, is appointed a Brigadier General and assigned to duty in Poulsians.

There is a general growl throughout the relief states at the inefficiency of the mail arrangements. ments.
N. Porter, of the 1st Michigan regiment, died

at Castle Pinckney on the 2d inst., of typhoid fever. The health of the other priseners is said me French naval officers from the corvette Some French naval officers from the corvette Lavoisier, lying at the mouth of the Mesoissip-pi river, visited New Orleans on the 21st of

September.
A dispatch, dated New Orleans, September 29th, says:—The steam-hip Niagara and a sloop of war are off Pass a Loutre, and the steam gunboat Water Witch is inside the West

The Governor of North Carolina has issued a proclamation forbidding any bacon or leather from being sent out of the state. The Memphis Argus of the 3d inst. contains

"Concurring entirely in the views expressed by the cotton factors of New Orleans in the annexed communication and petition from business men here, praying that is cotton to sent to New Or eans during the existence of the block. ade, I have determined to take the most deci-ded means to prevent the landing of any cotton in this city. Notice is therefore hereby given to all masters and owners of steamboats and water craft, that from and after the 10th of Ocwater chart, that from and after the 10th of Oc-tober, no cotton must be brought to Now Or-leans, or within the lines embracing that sec-tion of the country between the fortin-cations above Carrollton and the selector the city, and extending back to the Lake Ali the city, and extending back to the Lake Alistemboats or other water craft arriving within the prescribed limits will be forthwish placed in charge of an armed force, and escerted above the point indicated. This course will be adopted in all cases, whether the quantity of cotton brought be large or small. The railread companies have already issued orders in furtherance of the object of this proclamation, and no violation of them will be permitted.

(Signed) Thomas O. Moore,

Governor of Louisiana.

Governor of Louisiana.

I shall co-operate with Governor Moore in

1 shall co-operate with Governor Moore in the enforcement of the above order.

(Signed) D. E. Twrones,
Major-General Commanding.

Col. McKee, late editor of the Louisville Courier, will take command of a regiment under Gen. Buckner.

The Civizens Bank of New Orleans are circulating in the stress of the course of the course

Thirteen hundred Indian warriors crossed the Arkansas river, near Plymou'h, on the 15th of September en route for Ben McCulloch's army. General Whitheld, late of Kansas, is also moving towards Southern Missouri at the head

noving towards Southern Alassur at the head of a number of Texas troops. The Federal prisoners sent to New Orleans were escorted to their quarters in that city by a colored company. An exchange of shot and shells took place on the 20th ultime, between a of-war and the rebel steamer 'Ja

A boat from the Waterwitch had landed Passes, who cannot off the telegraph instru-The rebel steamer South Carolina had cap

ured a Mexican steamer off Galveston.
George Davis and W. T. Dordi have been lected Senators from North Carolina to the Rebel Congress.
It is represented that 15,000 Confederate

troops are between Green river and Nashville and about a regiment per day was arriving a Nashville from southern points.

The rebels claim to have 40,000 men in Ken

ucky.

The rumor of the capture of New Orleans is prorted at Nashville and details thereof are said have been received.
Tomorrow the Journal of this city will con-

Tomorrow the Journal of this city will con-ing the correspondence between General Andor-con and Mr. Haldoman, late editor of the Cou-lier, relative to the suspension of the Cou-lier, and his exodus into rebeldom. Ex-Governor Helme has taken the oath of diegiance to the United States, and returned one.

one.
The Green river bridge is mined and ready to be blown up by the rebels.
The pending Congressional election is public throughout the rebel states. In five states only electoral tickets are thus far put up.
It is evident from the tone of the Southern papers that the rebel army of the Potomac will set strictly on the defensive.

Burder of a Missionary and his Wife by Savages.

By letters from Sydney, we have intelligence of the brutal murder of the Ray. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, of the Nova Scotia Mission, by the natives at Erromanga—the same island in which, it will be remembered, John Williams was killed in 1839. The particulars are as follow:—It appears that in consequence of the measles which had been raging among the islands with fearful mortality, the natives of Erromanga determined to kill all the white people on that island, looking on them as the cause of the disease. Gordon was aware that the natives intended taking life, but thought a little time would of May, nine Bankill natives, of whom the chief, Lova, was the leader, called at the mission house and inquired for Gordon. They were inchief, Lova, was the leader, called at the mission house and inquired for Gordon. They were informed that he was working at a house which he was building as a winter's residence. They then went towar is the place. Eight of the men conceeled themselves, while the ninth went further down, to inveigie Mr. Gordon into the trap thus haid for his destruction. He had, unfortunately, sent all the boys away to gather grass for the roof of the new house, and was unattended, when Narabu Leet walked up to him and asked for some calico for himself and others of the party, who, he said, were waiting at the mission house. Mr. Gordon took up a piece of board and wrote with charcoal "Give these men a yard of cotton each." This he gave to of board and wrote with charcoal "Give these men a yard of cotton each." This he gave to the savage, and told him to give it to Mrs. Gordon, who would give him what he wanted. The savage then induced Gordon to go with him, and he started up the hill, foliowed by the native. On arriving at the ambush, Narabu Leet buried his tomabawk in Mr. Gordon's spine. He immediately fell, uttering a loud cry. Narabu Leet then gave another stroke on the right side of the neck, which almost severed the head from the body, and others, rushing from their concealment, quickly cut the poor victim to pieces. While this tragedy was being enacted, another native ran towards the mission bouse, and Mts. Gordon, whe had been alarmed by the

hencish valls and leaghter of the eavinges, rain out, and stancing near the outhouse, she asked cut, and stanting near the outhouse, she asked Ouben what all the noise was about. He laughel, and said 'Nothing; it is only boys amusing then sives.' She said 'Where are the boys?" and turned. Ouben, who had his tomalawk concealed behind his back, then struck for a blow below her shoulder thatle. She fell on the grass, and he then nearly cut her headloff, and otherwise mutilated her body. Both bedies were recovered and buried. Both bodies were recovered and bur

At the B-rustable (Mass.) County Agricul teral Fair, October 9, Governor Andrew, in response to a toast, "The Commonwealth of

Messachusetts," said;
"I know not what may be the fortune which may beful us today or tomorrow, what may be the fate of any particular military enterprise, on whise standard victory may peich today or temorrow; but I believe, and I think I nave ample grounds, in the American people, in the people of Massachusetts, and of all the loyal s ates of this grand confederacy of ourself think I may say I have as much assuredness of belief as if my lips were touched with a coal from the alter of prophecy, that this country of ours is bound to be as immortal as the stars. Our armics march today to vindicate the rights of all. Led by no private inspiration of anybody, imsuchusetts," said; miss march today to vindicate the rights of all Led by no private inspiration of anybody, in pelleu by no particular purpose of any man or o any party, but conducted by the unanisene will and for the supreme purpose of the whole people. Wherever that story flog advances wherever the mission may be beard, there follow the American people and where they go, there goes all esseches setts.

and where they go, there goes al assentusetts.

"It is not for me to deay, as an humble citizen, that I have at this day or that, soon good
cause, as I thought, to criticise and find fault
with the acts and doings and omissions of public men, of state-men, and Precidents a al Cogresses. That is a part of the right at least, if
not the duty, of American chizo-ship—to perform at least with an hones, hear of friendly
and double criticism. But believing in thes
government of curs as a growth of nature al uest
—not as an artificial, nochangal instrument—I
canto remember the day nor the hoar when I
could feel that the prosperity and the hopps of
this whole American people, and overy part of
it, every passe of the least fivered caus of
men, whether bond or free, on American soil,
was not concerned in the perpetuity of its institutions."

Russell's Letters to the London Times The last letter of Mr. Russell appears in the Times of the 28th. It is dated at Washington, Sept. 13th. We subjoin extracts :

TRAVELLING AND CONSULS.

TRAVELLING AND CONSULS.

I may as well warn Englishmen who in end coming over here to visit the Soath, that they will not be permitted to do so. Their pasports, without which they cannot travel in the states, are countersigned by Mr. Seward in these words, "It is expected that the bearer will not enter any of the "neutrectionary states."

Passes to visit in lines are given with reluctance, and sometimes are refused altogother. Permits to go Soath are refused on the ground that the President's proclamation forbids an intercourse between the United States and those in revoit; and now the road through Kentucky, nitherto open to those who were not bound by the terms of their passports to remain in the United States will be closed.

How our Consuls at the South are to act it is not easy to say. They cannot communicate with

of easy to say. They cannot communicate with and Lyons or with their chief at home, and they cannot get their salaries unless a ship of war be sent to communicate with their ports The unnot delicacy and caution must be ob-erved in the preservation of our neutrality.

THE CONFEDERATES.

The pa h of the Confederate Generals is bese The ps h of the Confederate Generals is boset with difficulties, the greater part of which have arisen from the want physically of transport, and morally of enterprise and daring, and in the torper which came over them after the battle of Manasses. They have now an immense body of armed men to oppose any movements they make, while eight weeks ago they would have met only mutinous mobs. "Acting on the larger are, from the outer circle, they are exposed to the eperation of the Federalists, who can move on infinitely shorter lines.

set to the operation of the Federalists, who can move en infinitely shorter lines.

The Potomac is an immense wet ditch, only to be approached at three places for forty miles, unless reads are made over the mountains and masses of rock covered with forest which form its banks from Harpers Ferry to Washington almost uninterrup edly. The Confederates part of the season has yet to come, and the South rings with applications for warm cloth-

AN IMPORTANT PACE.

The officers of the regular army, however much they may love the Union, do not, as a body, love the present government. On the contrary, they recard the greatest number of the Calinet with aversion and detest their principles. It is hard for men to light for a cause with good heart, and at the same time hold in with good heart, and at the same time hald in contempt those who have that cause in hand at the moment. I was talking with an officer the other day in front of his tent, around which were standing six other officers. The conversation turned on General Fremont's proclamation, atd one said, "if this is to be made a war against slavery I shall resign, no matter what the consequences may be." I don't think there was an other officer there, except one, who did not join in and say, "I would do the same." On isquiry I found some were Marylanders, one from Delaware, one a Virginian, one from Ohio, and one from New York; and it was remarked to me that every one of them had voted against Mr. Lincoln.

A PHASE OF SECESSION.

A PHASE OF SECESSION.

The Black Republicans, somehow or other, are not considered "genteel." They are noted as unfashionable and low, and it is odd enough os see men who are tobacco, sugar and rice mer-chants, swelling with indignation at the idea of being ruled by a set of hungry lawyers and coliticians, sprung from the very lowest condi-tion in society. All men are equal, but it by no means follows that the man who sells tobacbehind a counter is equal to the man who news thereof for sile on his own estate. The forth has got the taint of commerce upon it as South, from its broad fields of profitable

ceps, worked by negroes, turns up its refine one at the small of the lucre, though not in ifferent to the thing itself.

As one of my friends expressed it, "The As one of my friends expressed it, "The North may put what construction they please upon the war, and shout for the Union as long as they please. We are determined nover to be ruled by a set of low-lived blackguards, and (excue the words) "suffer our property to be at the mercy of the loafers in these overgrown towns. This is a war of gentlemen against the rule of snobs."

THE ENTHUSIASM FOR M'CLELLAN.

When the stain of Bull Run is to be effaced it is impossible to to say, but I am disposed to think General McClellin will do it when he does move, if his troops are proporly led by their regimental officers. About 4 o'clock the noise of a cannonade up the river towards the Chain Bridge roused every one again, and, in spite of the rain and threatening weather, the people got on the house tops. General McCleilan and his staff rade at full speed to the bridge, which is about five miles distant, but before they arrived only in time to hear the cheers of the troops returning from the field. I never hearl in America more enthusiastic and vigorous cheering than marked their return to camp, and their reception of the General, who has evidently become most popular with the men in spite, or in consequence, of his strictness.

** General McCleilan, in his short official dispatch, says: "We shall have no more Bull Run affairs." There might have been a general action very readily created out of this affair, but I cannot see how the federalists could have failed to inflict a defeat on alists could have failed to inflict a defeat on their opponents.

Southerners in France suffer from the blockade. One young man from Mobile, who is said to have an income of \$8,000 a year, is in the debtors' prison of Clichy, at the suit of the keeper of an "American bar-room." Another young man, of a wealthy family in Louisiana, has been obliged to enter a store as clerk, and still another has obtained employment in the office of an architect. SOUTHERNERS IN FRANCE suffer

A Guest at the Sherman House, Chicago, was robbed last week of \$26,000 in money du-ring his temporary absence from his room.

WEEKLY EDITION-SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861. October Days These sweet, delicious Autumn days,
When all the air is filled with calm,
And all day long a purple baze
Hangs o'er the meadow and the farm!

These quiet, dreamy afternoons,
And sunsets rich with crimson glow,
These soft, refulgent harvest mouns
Fill me with thoughts of long ago.

In happy reverie my thought

Goes back to those dear times again, And cenes and faces ne'er larget Come througing to my musing brain. However glad the present is,
However swift the moments goI cherish still these memories

Gen. Fremont and "Jessie" in Camp.

Remembrances of long ago.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette describes a recent visit to General Fre nort's headquarters at Jefferson City, which are beat ed on a hill a mile back of the town.

He occupies a tent forming the apex of a triangle, atong which those of his staff are ranged. He wife and daughter were sitting with him. Mrs. Fremont is his private secretary and confidential wriser, and I don't believe he ever makes a movement or puts forth an important commentati weiser, and I don't believe he even makes a movement or puts forth an important document without her knowledge and consent. She is a woman of strong individuality, and uncommon vigor of intellect, force of chracier, power of will, and independence of thought and action. She inherits all the original and striking straits which characterized her father, Ton

In personal appearance Mrs. Fremont canno In personal appearance Mrs. Frement cannot be considered hardsome, but has a marked and impressive face. It is large, full, with high choos tooley, and of rather masculate east. Her eves are gray, and very intelligent and vivacious in expression. Her hair, if I metake not, and ungailant as it is in me to record it, is considerably tinged with gray. In form sho is large and boavy; larger and beavier than her husband, who is quite a small man. She and her daughter were both dresses in plain black.

Miss Lillis Fremont, who has seen about daughter were both cresses in plain black.

Alice Lillie Fremont, who has seen about seventeen samures, is much souther and lighter in figure tash her mother, out resemble; her son ewhat in features, though decidedly more teminire. She has a light complexion, gray The camp is named after her. Fremont has a rotalso with him 15 or 16 years of age.

Since I saw the General some 3 months ago, his hair and beard have grown rapidly gray, and his face, which was then full, fresh, and

his hair and beard have grown rapidly gray, and his tace, which was then full, fresh, and so youthful in appearance as to surprise me, has become thin, wrinkled and haggard. He looks at least ten years elder than he did then. The pressure of great responsibilities, exhausting mental labor, and the havasements arising from the machical one of his enemies, have left a deeper and more pulpable impress upon his countenance than I have ever observed in any public man within so brief a time before.

The K G C. in Ohio.

STABILING DEVELOPMENTS.

The Cleveland papers state that a "Castle

The Cleveland papers state that a "Castle" of the Kights of the Golden Circle has been discovered in Marion county. Ohio, that the "Commana." of the concern had been arrested, that the recond have been secured, and that other arrests are to be made without delay. This action grew out of the sworn sealments of a Uniones, named Chene", who was initiated into the Order with the secret intention of exposing its secrets.

In one county, near the Reserve, there are eleven hundred members of this Order. It is known where the depot of arms was; and also what success or want of success has attended the efforts to procure arms. It is known when the arms were distributed, and to whom. The signs, grips and pass words, of these compirators are known, their place of meeting and place of deposit for their flag. The number who are in possession of arms are known, and the kind of wespons they have.

The lodges were supplied with the New York Doy Book, and it is knewn through what avenues that traitorous sheet reached its readers. The existence of these organizations may well startle the commanity, for the machinations of the order have been secret, but wide-spread. Those lodges endeavored to control both of the late State Conventions, and certainly in one county has a ledge endeavored to centrol the local nominations made by the Union Convention of the county. The aim of this conspracy is to paralyze all war effort in Ohio, resist by force the collection of the war tax, and in every way embarrass the present Administration, and, if pessible, gain control over the text and when the state is bound hand and foot, these compirators have promise of a military force from the South, that shall,

The Return of Dr. Haves

The Return of Dr. Hayes.

The return of Dr. Hayes, who may be expected in Boston next week, is boked forward to with much interest for the details of his expedition to the Arctic regions. Dr. Hayes, it will be rememistred, sai of from B stonen June 1809, in the exploring schooler United States with a company of 15 men, of whom two have died—Mr. Gibsen Caruthers, and Dr. Sontag, the Astronomer of the expedition, formally of the Dudley Observatory. Dr. Sontag was a gentleman of high sucutific attainments, and accompanied Dr. Kane in these explorations which called fetth powers of cadurance and more I courage that excited the sympathies and

which called forth powers of endurance and morel courage that excited the sympathies and admiration of the whole world. The Dr. Hayes parry pa sed two winters in the Arctic recions, but ewing to heavy ice, the schoener could not proceed further north than Port Fonike, near Cape Alexandria; but by the aid of dogs and sledges Dr. dayes reached as far as \$10.35 on the west side of Kennely's Channel, where he reports much open water. For the particulars of the journey, we must await Dr. Hayes' return, whose arrival at Halifax has been announced.

Halifax has been announced.

It may be incresting to state that a Swedish expedition sail d in June last from Spitzbergen, with a view of reaching the Pole by following Parry's track to the westward of Greenland. It is also expected that another English expedition may proceed to these regions within a short

Much interest is now felt respecting the fate of Mr. Hall, who sailed from New London, Ct., eighteen months ago, on board a whaler. Mr. Hall proposed to make his journey with Esquimaux alone, and to accommodate himself entire by to their manner of living, with a view of gleaning further particulars respecting Six John Franklin's ill fated expedition. He took this step from a strong conviction of religious duty, and sacrificed all his worldly prospects to accomplish this great object.

The Hempen Breastworks at Lexington

A correspondent says that the approach of these novel breastworks threatened Muiligan's little band with what they most dreaded—a safe approach for the enemy, and an ultimate charge in force over the entrenchments. The charge in force over the entrenchments. The rebeis presented a strong breastwork of homp bales, which appeared like a moving barrier, impenetrable to bullets or cannon shot, and awarning with men in the rear. It was about twenty reds in length, and the height of two bales of hemp. The bales were placed with the chels facing our fortifications, affording a thickness of about six feet. This immense breastwork commenced moving forward, not by defactments or singly, but in one vast body, unbroken and steady, as though it slid along the ground of its own volition. It advanced steadily over the smooth surface, parting to pass trees and closing up again as imperetrable as ground of its own volition. It advanced steadily over the smooth surface, parting to pass trees and closing up again as imperetrable as a rock. Behind it were hundreds of men pashing and urging with levers, while others held the bales steadily to their places, and others still, whose numbers were almost indefinite, firing between the crevices and over the top at our soldiers. Our men looked at the moving monster with astonishment. It lay bke a large serpent, winding over the hills and hellows, apparently motionless, yet moving broadside on, to eavelop and destroy them in its vast folds. In vain the cannower turned upon it. The heavy bales absorbed the shot harmlessly, or quietly resumed the positions from which they were displaced, semingly, moving without hands, but in reality controlled by strong arms which were unseen. In vain the musket bullets rained upon it unremotiting showers. The thousands that it concealed were eafs from such puny assaults, and, slowly gliding along, they waited with eagernant them in bursting through its walls and storming up to the entrenchments. Our brave soldiers could only watch it with keen anxiety, and wait for the fearful result. \$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

The Excitement of Picket Daty. For genuine excitement, in which every quality of scheedy character is kept on the q force there is no position like that of the picket. Pacced in the outposts of our lines, and often within clear rife shot of the enearly pickets, each watching for the other, and trying to conceal him elf from view, the greatest vigitance, cantion and earle is called for, lest the picket unconceantly become a mark for a hidden cantion and ere is called for, lest the picket unconceintly become a mark for a hidden
enemy's aim. If a shot is fired by an unseen
hand, he must, by a rapid deduction from the
lot diress of the report, its direction and perhaps
a livele smeke, almost intuitively conclude
where his enemy is concealed, and in sending
his compliments back, in the form of a Minie
bullet, hipe that his enemy, if not silenced,
will at least corelade that it is better not to invite any latther hostility. Then he is compolled
to keep eves and care open for the sudden approach of a superior force, perhaps mounted,
who, with a sport of dare devil adventure,
soriented bim and his half dozen companions,
to carry than oil as prisoners of-war. How to
extricate themselves from such position, when
once in it, sharpers human ingenuity and devel pseconage to their armost point, and heavcry, skill and strategy have to make up for
want of numbers. The excitement of months
in times of research serverses in the second process. want of numbers. The excitement of months in times of peace is compressed into a day when on picket in time of war, and an experience with most men only sharpens the desire for more.

Six Months.

Six months ago, the great conspiracy of the scuthern slave-aris'ectacy bloomed out into open rebellion. Let us review the montas which have passed since the day of Sumter, and see what we have done. Six months ago, we had not seven hundred soldiers within reach of a defence bee expital. Today, we have probably two hundred thousand arised man on the time of the Potomac, and another hundred thousand in the West. Six months ago, we had not arms to put into the bands of seventy-five thousand volunteers; today, we have markets, causon every supply in abundance for four times the number. Six months ago, we could take the feed nor move an aimy of five kets, cancon every supply in abundance for four times the number. Six menths ago, we could reinber feed nor move an army of five theusand usen to lay, every department of our militars of a iza on is emple et, and we can make war acress the continent. Six months quo, we had not a dezen ships of war at hand; today, we number our nevy by the hundred, and are granding a const line of more than two thousand miles.

Six months ago, the government could scarcely borrow a few hundred thousand at twelve per cent; today, twelve millions of people, indiff filts millions of dollars at par. Six months ago, the question was whother the people would support the government; today, the only question is while the government will support the people.—Eccuing Post.

From Death to Life.

A singular case of restoration after apparent death occurred on Wednesday, at Albany. A little daughter of Mrs. Wilson, residing on First street, after a sudden relapse succeeding a so yere illness, apparently died. The body did not vere illness, apparently died. The body dillerostiffen, but every other symptom of death was
present. The remains were prepared for the
grave, when, on Wednesday night, the suppose
ed dead child screamed, and immediately the
functions of life were resumed. Heavy porspiration poured off the body in great quantities, at d the pale, marble-like form assumed a
finithy reliappearance. When the 'dear'
hild recement, those present, except the mother, became greatly alarmed, and ran out of the
room. The mother rashed to the body, etalosed
in her arms, and removed it to a bed in the
side room. The family physician was immedicly sent for, who applied proper restoratives,
and the child is now in a fair way of recovering.

A Canadlan Shot.

A Canadian Shot.

We learn by the Hamilton Ecening Times, that a young man, named Sherry, until recently a resident of Hamilton, and who had enlisted in the American army, has been shot for desertion. It seems that Sherry, disregarding the Queen's Prociamation, took the eath of fealty to the United States Constitution, and became a private in the Federal army. While in this capacity he deserted no less than three times, but was unable to make good his escape. The last time he was captured he was ordered to be shot as a deserter, and the order is said to have been carried into execution. We cannot say that the fellow has any of our sympathy. He proved himself not less untrue to the Americans than he had already done to his own country.—By being shot he has only not the reward merited by his double sacrince of honor and principple.—Toronto Leader.

A Lady Mardered by her Servant Girl.

A Lady Murdered by her Servant Girl. A Lady Murdered by her Servant Girl.

Miss Evlima Colort, residing at Waterloe, V.a., was brutally murdered by her servant girl on the 14 hult. The white portion of the family consisted of an aged and infirm father, a son (who was absent at the time,) and the unfortunate young lady. The body was first discovered at the stables, about 200 yards from the house, by one of the servants, and supposed to have been about two or three hours after the murder had been a munittel. Two savere bruisses were on her left temple, prints of fingers were about ter neck, as if she had been choked, besides many bruises about her body. The servant girl (Clara Anu) acknowledged the perparation of the awful deed. Her confession was as follows: That whilst at the stables her mistress attempted to correct her from some cause, when a rencounter ensued, whereapon she seized a piece of cd to correct har from some cause, when a ren-counter ensued, whereupon she seized a piece of faras rail near by, striking her twice, felling her to the ground, and then choked her till life was extinct. The jury rendered their verd of in accordance with the above facts. The rirl was committed to juil to await her trial. The mar-deress is about sixteen years of age, a verys trong and athletic woman.

A "Castle" of the K. G. C. was recently broken up by the U. S. Marshal in Marion, Ohio. Among the treasonable documents found was the following form of eath taken by the

"And I further promise and swear, in the presence of Almighty God and the members of one Golden Circle, that I will not test or sleep out? At about Lincoln, now Precident, shall be unover tout of the Presidential chair, and I will wate in blood up to my knees, as soon as Jeffer and Davis sees, proper to march with his army to face the city of Washington and the White Hence, to do the same. So help me God.

Garibaldl.

The London Times correspondent writes from

"The Garibaldi movement is becomin very active and serious one in Southern Italy.
Originating with the party of action, it will naturally have the effect of consolidating it, and of giving importance 2s the theories of government which that sarty is supposed to advocate; and this is one of the evil conse-

government which that party is supposed to advocate; and this is one of the evil consequences which result from the neglect with which Garibaldi has been treated.

"Sheets—one of which lies before me—are being circulated far and wide for signatures, with the following printed formula at the head:

To General Garibaldi : General : Leave not for America. The peo ple believe in you, and you must believe in the people. The national unity is not completed. You have laid the most solid foundations of it; you alone can complete the work. General, have no doubt of your mission, and the Italian people will not prove themselves unworthy of We wait for you, General, to conduct us

The signatures to this circular throughout all the cities of Italy are said to be innumerable.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati

mercial says: The Hardin Helm who is reported to be moving down Green River, with a force of from 2,000 to 4,000 rebels, is a son of Ex Governor John L. Helm, lately President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. This Hardin's wife is a half sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln has a full brother, Dr. George R. C. Todd, at Richmord, who had the honor of being jailor to Old Abe's soldiers captured at Bull Run. Mrs. Lincoln has also a brother, Samuel Todd, who is a lieutenant in the rebel army in Virginia. She has also a half brother, Alexander, who is now in the South, also hunting fir his "rights." Two half sisters of Mrs. Lincoln are married to southern gentlemen, also seessionists. The younger part of the family, until within a year past, resided on their farm, five miles from this place. The Hardin Helm who is reported to be m

RA TES OF ADVERTISING

FRAME, CLAUK ID MUVACUA.

Advertisements—for every FOUE LINES, subsettive words, or less, one day, 50 combs; two dies, seems; three days, if it days, if it distributed in the seems of the

YOUNGER WHICH

The True King.

"Glory be to God," shouted an excitable gentlemen to John J. Crittereon, a few mornings ago, in Frankfort, Ky., "McClellan is sending 20, 00 men from Washington to Cincinnast, for Kentucky. We're safe now" "Safe!" exclaimed the veteren Senator. "Doesn't it blister year tongue to tell it? Safe! by Ohio and Indiana troops, while Kentuckiana allow themselves to be protected by men not born on their own soi!"

A moment afterward the venerable Senator A moment afterward the venerable Senator addressing a townsman, evidently about his own age, but win whose pertly form time had ceal: for more keenly, exclaimed: "George, you're not too old for a solvier-of course not. I'm not too old for a solvier of course not. I'm not too old for a solvier, not a bit too old! We must turn out and none these pretty young, men, who ought to have aprens tied around hem!" And sure chough the aged petros satted of, almost immediately afterward, to all out viluteers among the mountaineers.

The last monthly report of the United States Treasurer to Secretary Chase, to be sent in tellar, contains some interesting facts, and exhibite the vast increase of later in the Treasurer's Department growing out of the war. The disburrements have increased to a fabulous extent. For September, 1860, this item amounted to only \$225 500 17, while for the month just past it feets up, exclusive of the large remittances of Treasury no es, to the enormous amount of \$11.419 488 35, or more than twelve times greater than last year. This applies only to the actual cash payments over the counter, and not to the increased crafts upon other depositories. For all the extra labor no additional clerical orce bast een detailed. General Spinner sets the example of working all day, and frequently part of the night. He has not been absent a single day, and does not irrem to take the usual respire cripyed by ofters in the departments,—Wash. Cor. Philadelphia Gazette. Government Disbursements.

Miscellaneous

A Braneman on the line of the Buffale and Lake Huren Railway fell between the cars one night last week, and his body was found upon the track out into twelve distinct pieces.

A Brane Tamer, Mr. Wm. Klumood, has a

A BEAR TAMER, Mr. Wm. Kirmood, has a large tear at his residence, near The Corner, in the town of Shandsken, Unster County, N. Y., which he caught about a week ago, not far from the above ramed place, in a log trap. His bruinship is about 3 years old, and it is supposed with weigh 150 pounds when dressed. The animal is very savage, and darts with great desperation at pers is approaching near him. Mr. Kirmood took him from a log trap by ensnaring him with ropes.

by ensnaring him with ropes,
SALE BY U. S. MARSHAL,—A sale of three existence of the state of the control of the contro to be southern rebels. The Marsh I also sold a lot of gold ingots, weighing 27 5 100 ennounced in Fort Lafayette, who said that the President of a Sou h Carolina railroad had given it to him to purchase quinine. The sale of the gold was made at the rooms of Messrs. Thomas & Sona, who obtained for it three quarters per cent, premium. mium.

SHECKING.—On Tuesday the wife of Mr. Sennel Ranney, of Midaleton, Conn., took her young child and threw it into the well. The wed is ferry feet deep from the top to the surface of the water, with a depth of twenty feet of water. A neighbor went down into the well and found the child just below the surface of the water, it revived and soon appeared as well as ever. The act was committed in temporary measey.

THE COVERNMENT has an agent on the line the Rulland and Washington Railroad, en-graged in buying 100,000 bus els of porstoes, It is said that he is authorized to pay 25 cents per bushel for a good article. A GENERAL ORDER has been issued from the English War Department, which authorizes the payment of one farthing per pound for the re-covery of all shot fired from garrison or field

guns. A Monsten —On Monday week, a fiend in human shape, named John Barrett, visited the dwelling of his nother in Baltimore, and began reating her in a shocking manner. Not content with kicking her and knocking her doen, he struck her under the left eye with a plate, cutting a gash over two inches in length. Justice Hiss committed the accused to jail for court.

A PLAYFUL DERR .- Charles Copp, of Moulchlore, 'N. H , visiting his flocks and herds on he highlands of the Ossipee Range, last week, discovered a large deer making himself merry by chasing the sheep and cattle about the pas-ture, to the no small amusement of his decreation, and the evident annoyance of the more domesti-cated tenants of the soil. He continued to enjoy his postine while Mr. Copp went to his house, loaded his gun, returned, and shot him. He weighed about 200 pounds.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, a frightful accident occurred at the flouring mill of Mr. Smith, of Smith's Bank, at Perry, Wyoming county. A young lady, while visiting the mill, had her dress caught in the cogs connected with the water wheel. Before she could be extricated, her right leg was drawn into the machinery, and so fearfully mangled that instant amputation presented the only hepe for saving ker life. Even this hope proved futile, as the unfortunate girl died while the operation was being performed. he operation was being performed

CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the statistics given in the Catholic Almanac, there are 244,500 Catholics in the rotel states, and 2,906,600 in the loyal portion

A SHOCKING AFFAIR lately occurred in A SHOCKING AFFAIR lately occurred in Grimes Co., Texas. A little after surrise, on the 16th of September, Judge Anderson was walking through his field, and had shot some hogs belonging to a neighbor named R.Jones, which had been depredating in his field. A man named Haygood, in the employ of Jones, shot and killed Anderson. Haygood was accompanied by a son of Jones. The people assembled and hang Haygood the day that Anderson was killed, and the next day hung the elder Jones as a necessory.

A Dirack Girl, NAMED WHITE, having been excluded lately from a district school in Minne-dia, the matter was referred to the Attorney General of the state, who decided that the case had no power to exclude any one on count of color.

A CURIOUS FORME took place one night in the Pal. is Royal, Paris. Two Spaniards, with one of their countrywomen, were strolling along the galleries, when the lady neatly rolling a cigarette, legan to smoke. The unusual sight of a woman indelging in the fumes of tobacco in public attracted a crowd, and a man actually came up and asked the lady for a light, in the most offensive manner. One of her companions immediately knocked him down. The crowd applauded him, and shouted "served him right,"

THE PRESENT BISHOP OF LONDON requires very candidate for deacon's orders to preach a written, and, for priest's, an extempore sermen, a fore himsel!, his chaplains, and the assemble before himself, his chaplains, and the assembled candidates. The sermon is from a given text, and composed during the hours of examination, and the style and manner of delivery are very freely commented on by his Lordship on these occasions. He has been known to interrupt a candidate in the midst of a rambling "introduction," with a "Stop, sir, what has that to do with the text?"

Secession. BY C.ESAR.

What fun dis here Sumeession am,
For ebbery nigeer, Pompey!—Yas, sar!
Messer sumeede from Uncle Sam;
'Pose yeu and me sumcede from Massar.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST, The Rev. Father
Martin, was brutally assaulted and robbed a few
rights ago, in Cleveland, Ohio, while on his
way to visit a sick deaf and dumb girl. He
was thrown to the ground by two armed ruffins, and beaten and choked till he was senseless. His cries attracted attention, and after less. His cries attracted attention, and after robbing him the fellows fled.

A FARMER, SIXTY YEARS OF AGE, residing at Aurelius, N. Y., was almost instantly killed on Saturday week by falling from an embankment in Clarksville. The old man had drank at a neighboring tavern until he was intoxicated, when, on being assisted into his wagon, he commenced backing his horse in such a manner as to force the wagon over an embankment thirty feet high. He struck upon he head, crushing it in a fearful manner.